Loydon, Oct. 8.-An association named the Alldentsche Verband is striving in Germany just now to strengthen the national aspira tions toward a race union throughout the tions toward a race union throughout the world. Like the Imperial Federation League which existed in England and some of the colonies a few years ago, it works by agitation and manifesto. Its latest publication is of par-pedar interest, for it takes cognizance of the mends approach to one another of America and England, and calls for a Deutschthum (Garasadem or Germanomania), to prevent good Germans outside the empire from falling into the undestrable Angelsachsenthum and Yankee-

The Alideutsche Verband aims primarily to stimulate the patriotism of the race, to em-phasize the solidarity of all German-speaking peoples, and to prepare the way for their political union. It thinks the unification of Ger-many ta still only half accomplished, and, by way of hastening the process, it sketches a re-modelled map of the world. "We must not orget," says the manifesto, "that outside the red, white, and black frontier posts millions of our German fellow countrymen live; that the German people, not less than other civilized sations, are entitled and in duty bound to take part, as a ruling people, in guiding the history of the whole world, and that with the foundstion of the empire we have only taken the first great step on the way to a position of world

Europe has still to see the destiny of the nee worked out by the union of all Germans on the Continent in one State. The leaders of the Verband put the inclusion of the German of Austria into the northern emere first in this process. So vigorous has the agitation to this end become on both sides of the frontier that the Austrian Government has bridden the introduction of the league's reason. Then the German cantons of Switzerland and the Baltie provinces of Russia are winted. Holland and Belgium are invited, but seither-least of all, Belgium-seems yet enaptured with the prospect of entering into universal German federation. Flemish delegates made speeches in excellent German at the first conference, but they did not come back. They had detected in the Alldeutsche Verhand "a deceitful lust of conquest in regard

The league's manifesto makes it a grievance against Yankeedom and Anglo-Saxondom that they have enriched themselves by German industry and thereby strengthened themselves for the contest against the Fatherland. The struggle between the great opposing races rill be, it thinks, an economic one. The Americans are seeking by ever higher duties to exclude Germany from their market. England, under the pretext of closer union with her colnies, is seeking a monopoly of their markets. le short, a huge weltboycott awaits Ger-many. But a counterstroke can be prepared -the union of Germany, Austria and Holland into a zollverein from which a great politi-cal organization shall spring. The map of Europel is to be readjusted to this shape by about the year 1950. The next step is the acquisition of great economic areas in other parts of the world to be open to German commerce alone. Upon this the manifesto pro-ceeds to add "to the German protectorates the Duich East Indies and the mighty Congo territory belonging to Belgium." It is to be hoped the sultan has not read the league's pamphles on "Germany's Claims to the Turkish Inherior William, otherwise the latter's tour in the Holy Land may cause him the gloomfest forebodings. For there it is grimly remarked that Asia Minor and Syria are very thinly populated, although they have abundance of ferfile soil and a good climate. In short, they offer just that opening for the growth of a great German population which is needed if the Germans in the future are not to be hopelessly outnumbered by the expanding millions of Anglo-Saxons on the one hand and Russians on the other. It proceeds: "If the German Empire succeeded in directing the stream of its emigration into the lertile regions of Turkey and a concluding an intimate commercial and political aliance with the lafter, the whole conomic and rolliteal future of Germany wild its placed upon an incomparably broader as desire foundation."

sed styre foundation.

Even more than on Asia Minor and Syria the league has its eyes fixed upon South Africa. English public opinion is wholly ignorant of the extent to which public opinion for many pards the future fate of South Africa as undecided. To the Boers is airsady given honorary rank as "distant brothera" of the Germans who are to be supported in every way in their struggle against the Anglo-Saxons. The Allestatehe Verband already sees them expelling the English not only from the districts north of the Yallout from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the control of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excaption is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excapt is the second of the rall but from Cape Colony itself. This excapt is the colony in the cape in the colony in the cape in the colony in the cape in the colony in the cape in the cap

nastery futer South Africa would not take an inspendent place in the world. It will be belief German.

Finally, the Aliceutsche Verband demands that Germany shall make its voice heard in every region of the globe where a change in the balance of power may take place. "If in apy part of the world whatsoever alterations is assisting relations of possession come about which give an increase in influence or power to other faintes, the German Empire is entitled to demand that these alterations do not take place unless a corresponding equivalent is obtained for Germany. Prof. Hasse of Leinzig. Fresident of the Verband, speaks with much cicarness and emphasis. "If it comes to the yorst, the policy of Germany must not sarink from the employment of force against other civilized nations. For it demands, and it must demand, that no alteration in the relations of possession among the great nations of the earth, shall take place unless Germany gives its assent thereto, and unless this assent is granted only on condition that Germany receives complements of the condition that Germany receives complements.

Prof. Virehow is in London at present having honors and applause showered on him by the limitsh medical profession. He came over hom Berlin especially to deliver the Huxley seture at the opening of the winter session of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School. the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

A visitor who has talked with the professor is London says: "Meeting Virehow for the first time is like meeting that other productions say, Verdi. When approached both have many tals in common: simplicity, naturalness, a lad and encouraging manner, lenient ways, sad a soft and persuasive voice to which you could listen forever." Virehow is downright in its denunciation of the new British legislation retreating from the principle of universal complishing the production of the new British legislation retreating from the principle of universal complishing the production of the new British legislation retreating from the principle of universal complishing with infectious diesage, and for the cod of the nation regulations concerning compulsory vaccination should be considered in state of the productions of the production of the productions of the productions of the production of th

reservance in a comrelative to the considered in the state of the individual but of the state at the becomed and the state of the considered in state at large that are to be considered in state at large that are to be considered in state with infectious disease, and for the scool of the nation regulations concerning compulsory vaccination should be achered to. The verry existence of peoples hangs on the district of the control of the very existence of peoples hangs on the district. See how the population of some stands has been thinned by smallpox, and how whole tribes of American Indians have entirely disappeared from the same malady. The anti-sechationist does not believe that what applies to cholera or peat should apply in the way of compulsory regularions to smallpox also."

He has anti-vivisectionists in almost as little steem as anti-vaccinationists. People should sufferstant, he argues, "that experiments are made for the sake of humanity and for its red, and not for the purpose of inflicting pain a shimals. There is no doubt that abuses have existed, but you cannot condemn the discovery of bacteria, the method has taken a rash, isase of life, and it is impossible to test which are kept in stock by them is than with the sid of experimental medicine. Nobody dense the number of cures of dinhtheria due to injection of the serum; but could one have sead its efficar or other with an on animals. There are no means of curing certain diseases anies the uniber of cures of other injections which are kept in stock by themists and are manufactured and sold for medical purposes."

Prof. Virchow is going to Liverpool to assist at the opening of the first greet experimental institute in this country.

science should have taken their lesturer sectionals still become for him a number of firm believer, but his opponents are delivered to get a section of the section of the

sided in the city for many years under the name of Henri Grien, but left the colony eighteen months ago, his wife and family remaining here."

On the same day a London merchant, Mr. F. W. Holomon, wrote to the Deily Chronicis that a man whom he now recognized as Blougemont had called at his office in reference to a wonderful diving apparatus he had invented, but lost in a shipwreck. He tried to get assistance from the firm and offered to make large black and white drawings of any of them, but when given a paper and pencil to make a sketch on the spot he dodged.

M. de Bougemont did not answer this, but Mr. W. G. Fitzgersid, on behalf of the Wide World Magazine, wrote to the Chronicis, saying that M. de Rougemont had sought his advice on the subject of the diving dress when he first called at the office of the magazine, and that he (the editor) had given him the address of a firm of submarine engineers. As to the matter of offerings to draw portraits, Mr. Fitzgersid says that De Rougemont had arranged withan artist to allow him to go and solicit orders, which the artist might execute, the canvasser receiving a certain commission on the results. But today the Chronicle returns to the subject and elaims to have burst the bubble. It says the man's name is not Louis de Rougemont, but Henri Louis Grin. It proceeds: "He was not born in Paris, and his father had not a warehouse or shop in the Boulevard Haussmann. He had no right to bear the name of De Rougemont and never had. After inquiries in France, Switzerland, and elsewhere, we are convinced that he is a Swiss by nationality, and that he was born near I verdon, a town in the Canton vaud, in 1847."

The next development is the story of Mr. William May, who claims to hold the worlds record dive of thirty-one fathoms. May at once spotted De Rougemont from his portrait as Grien, adding: "I knew him well in Rydney as a member of a firm called, I think, McQuillan & Green. Mr. Green enceavered to get customers for a diving apparatus, to secure trials of it. It was a copp

machine.

"However, my advice was not taken. No doubt Mr. Green and his partner were honestly confident of the value of their invention, for it was tried in Sydney harbor. A man, who was, I believe, a Dane, went down in it and died of the experiment. There was an inquest, but apparently the firm were not held to be his mable."

but apparently the firm were not held to be blamable."

May said he had known Green for three or four years. De Rougomont, it will be remembered, told the Brilish Association "I only reached civilization in 1885, after an exile of upward of thirty years." May says that when he first know Green he was as settled and civilized as most people you meet in Sydney. The Chronicle cabled to the Sydney Telegraph: "Kindly wire how long Green lived Sydney, and age eldest child." The reply came "Seventeen years. Frequently away. Eldest child 14." Sir George Newnes and the Wide, Wide Forld still stelk to De Rougemont, but there is a consensus of opinion that a self-unbosoming by that individual would not be out of place.

there is a consensus of opinion that a self-unbosoming by that individual would not be out of place.

The Chronicle to-day heads its disclosures the "Rougemont Fraud," and gives the first installment of the history of Henri Louis Grin, who was, it appears, a Swiss courier. His father was a farmer on the shores of Lake Neuchatel, and the son now posing as De Rougemont was born there fifty years ago. As a lad he left home owing to a quarrel with his mother. He set out to seek his fortune in the world and acon obtained a situation as courier to a well-known actress, with whom he travelled over half the world, including England, Italy, and America. He remained in her service for a long time, and afterward filled many situations of humble usefulness. Finally he got into the retinue of a statesman, and that is how he turned up in Australia in the early seventies, about the time when M. de Rougemont says he was well settled among the aborigines, with his black wife and his pathette children. His story from that point is, says the Chronicle, a comic medicy of rect and fiction, which it promises to tell next week.

The list of shareholders in Liptons is just issued. It fills ten huge volumes—each about the size of an ancient family Bible—and is the longest that has ever been stored at Somerset House, the official repository of the records of limited liability companies. There are about 73,000 shareholders. Country grocers and customers form the vast majority; but the names of some who have had large blocks of shares allotted to them are worth reprinting for various reasons.

The Right Hon, the Speaker of the House of The Right Hon, the Lord Chief Justice of Eng Iand.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Jeuns....
Lady Jeune.... The Right Rob.
Lady Jeune.
The Duke of Fife.
The Right Hon. Lord Rothschild.
The Right Hon. Lord Rothschild.
The P emier of Canada.
The right Hon. Lord Selborne.
T. P. O'Connor. M.P.
Michael Davitt, M.P.
Timothy Healy, M.P.
Timothy Healy, M.P.
A. Asquith, Q. C., M.P. Michael Davis, M.P. Timothy Healy, M.P. Right Hon. R. H. Asquith, Q. C., M.P. Clement Scott, Daily Telegraph offics.

Piper Findlater had better have died on the neights of Dargai than be killed by ridicule from the tongue of his ex-sweetheart. The following has been extensively posted in a big Northern

PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Extra special attraction.
Mary Gellatly,
who will appear each evening in song and dance in
HER BRIDAL ARRAY. "Wby don't you marry the girl?"
No Advance in Prices.

Miss Geliatly, it should be mentioned, is the lady who is suing Private Findlater, V.C., for breach of promise, and has not hitherto been known as a music-hall "star."

known as a music-hall "star."

The administrative system under which America's new possessions will be worked is discussed here among the branches of the civil service occupied on British possessions and elsewhere abroad. Here the method of selection when men enter the service first is entirely by competitive examination. Afterward when their fitness for the work has been tested promotion goes by selection, not by seniority. Home form of examination has been found essential in order to get young men of adequate ability to enter the service, but once they are in the constant search of the Government is for men of common sense rather than high scholarship. A Sected university tutor who has trained more than a generation of men who are in all branches of British service abroad, from interpretorships up to the Indian civil service, says, in speaking to The Sus correspondent of America's prospects in this direction:

"Our men have the advantage of entering an

correspondent of America's prospects in this direction:

"Our men have the advantage of entering an established service. They get put on the lines by their predecessors. The difficulty for the Americans would be that their men would be almost new to the kind of duties they would have to perform: but as they are adaptable they would learn quickly. Our Indian civil service would be a had model for what the Americans want—especially the present craze here for going for high-class Oxford men. High-class scholarship would certainly be thrown away on the new territories, if it did not actually unit the civil servant for his work. Possibly nomination and competition might be combined—say that the American Secretary of State nominates about double the number that is required. Then he could send them for examination on prescribed subjects, and part of the examination should be see see. The subjects for examination would need to be chosen from those usually read in American schools and a certain amount of optional subjects allowed.

"In other branches of our service a good number of Consulables, for instance, are held

from those usually read in American schools and a certain amount of optional subjects allowed.

"In other branches of our service a good number of Consulships, for instance, are held by men who have been promoted from interpreters. The British Vice-Consul at Shanghal, who has been sont to Chingkian to try and counteract a French move, entered the service as an interpreter."

Experience has frequently recommended the use of military officers for administrative and executive employment in newls acquired regions. For several years after the annexation of Burmah the civil government was directed by army officers. Now it is conducted by a many officers. Now it is conducted by a branch of the Indian civil service. In the latter employment the duration of service is twenty years. Allowing for the periods of furious employment the duration of service is twenty years. Allowing for the periods of furious enabling the men to come home, the natural term of retirement is generally about twenty-five years after entering. The pension used to be equivalent to £1,000 per annum, but the rate of silver exchange has made it less now except where members make it up by subscription to a pension fund. After a few years in the service the members, partly of their own preference, partly on the selection of the heads of the departments, devote themselves henceforth solely either to administrative, executive, or financial work. From either of the former men have been removed into the upper branches of the diplomatic service in different parts of the world, especially where their experience fits them to deal with Eastern races.

Mr. George Alexander is to produce a serious play by Mr. J. M. Barrie called "Two Rinds of Women." It is altogether a woman's play." Mr. Alexander says. and was really written before 'The Little Minister. It presents two different types of women who come into the life of the hero. The hero, an artist and a Bohemian, has been involved with the first woman before he meets the other, and it is the jealousy of the former at the success of her gentle and unsuspecting rival that gives the keynole of the play. The scheme of the work is really what has come to be called a 'problem play."

WITH PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

HEADS AND LIGHT BEARTS.

About the Misses Irving, Anglin, Al-

len, Van Sielen, Mervilles and Yaw-The Futile Exploit of a Lecturer-Some Notes on the Dramatization of Novels. It happens that the heroines in three exceptionally successful dramas now with us are women of light heads, as well as light hearts. Jessica, in "The Liars," is a vain. careless, well-nigh reckless creature, to whom lying is easier than telling the truth, and whose lack of moral principle would result in matrimonial disgrace, if it were not that good John Drew is on hand to save her from the disaster which her conduct invites. Nevercharacter, and a chief contributor to the proounced success of the play. That is beca she has positive charms of femininity. Her misbehavior is not vicious. It arises from the shallowness of her nature. In creating her, Henry Arthur Jones has been realistic and not theatric. His authority as a successful dram-atist has enabled him to defy the theory that every important personage on the stage must be progressive, in one way or another, from the first rise of the curtain to the last fall thereof. This young wife is introduced, maincal, but forgivable if not excusable, and all the while peculiarly engaging. She is enacted at the Empire by Miss Irving in a way to onvey all that the author means, and to especially delight women. Rozane, in "Cyrano de Bergerac," is not nearly so well drawn a chararacter. The intelligence of a girl so easily imposed upon by two lovers is of a low order. The at once by any maiden with good eyes and ears, even though her mind were not acute. But Edmond Rostand judiciously kept her down to small limits in the action, giving to her never more than negative situations, and thus shielding her from the test of common sense. This advoitness and the graceful acting of Miss Anglin render her an agreeable figure in the performance at the Garden. If she were obtrusive she would be intolerable. The third light-headed and light-hearted herofue is Glory, in "The Christian," and she is quite as hare-brained as the two others during the first act of the drama, though later and develops serious motives and powerful emotions. Hall Caine depicted her volatility, easy cheerfulness and very venturescens love of gayety far more fully in the book than he has, in the play, and Miss Allen's personality and acting give the greater emphasis to the sober side of the character, but Glory, after all, is classable with Jessica and Rozane as an exhibit of feminine weaknesses, and for that reason, like them, a girl for men to woo in rivairy.

but not amusing. He was a pitiful exhibit of inability as a public speaker and his bid for notoriety by means of an indiscriminate at-tack upon the theatre has excited no real interest. Our folks consented to take Oscar Wilde as butt of ridicule, but they would not have fun with Richard Le Gallienne, and they now decline to fool with Zangwill. All the emblance of a flurry over his utterances has been laboriously raised by him and for him. He s also beneath serious consideration. As a critic of the stage he is sound only when he says what everybody knows. His pessimistic views are the common talk of all men who write novels with success and cannot write plays as well. He deplores the realism which relies for effect on the mere transcription of dull actualities from everyday life. Selection and concentration, he says truly, are the means that the artist should employ, and not be satisfied with the mere reproduction of what exists. Those who have read Zangwill's (ibetto stories will recall the long, coloriess and tedious conversations put there for no other perceptible purpose than to pad the composition under the pretence of showing the actual life of the people. "The Master" is extended to pardonable size, tiresome with details that serve no possible purpose beyond making the book twice as long as it ought to be. The description of Nova Scotian seeners, the encyclopadic numeration of the stones and vegetation are no more interesting than the original thiags. Copious and minute as these commonplace matters are in the book, they were much abridged before it reached the public. There is small evidence of artistic selection or concentration in that work or in any of Mr. Zangwill's stories. He comes from London and is, of course, slow in seeing the newest that the stage produces. He describes Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele" and "The Weavers." but given no sign that he has heard of "The Sunken Bell," which has enjoyed a greater success than either. His implied association of Hauptmann is a poet who in his plays can produce beautifully poetle conceptions from the relations of modern life. But his masterpiece is "The Sunken Bell," and that is as pure an example of allegorical and poetle drama as ever was written. Hermann Sudermann is an un-sompromising realist, untouched with Hauptmann's poetle gifts. Echegaray might be plays as well. He deplores the realism which relies for effect on the mere transcription of was written. Hermann Sudermann is an uncompromising realist, untouched with Hauptmann's poetic gifts. Echegaray might be
grouped with the two if any person can reconcile himself to uniting men so dissimilar as the
German authors. But Edmond Rostand can
certainly never be added to such a group. He
is playing on the old strings, in the old way
and with infinite grace and sentiment. But
he_ais infino possible manner representative of
any tendency in the drama later than Victor
Hugo's time. He is no more typical of a new
tendency in the drams than Victorien Sardou
is. Mr. Zangwill is not an authority on the
theatre in England. He is impudent in posing
as an oracle in America.

Authors who turn their novels into plays are not slow to avail themselves of tricks of the trade. This is shown in the retention of titles when little that they stand for is presented. In the case of "The Little Minister" Mr. Barrie used for his play the name of the novel and only a small amount of what was in the work. Only the broadest elements of the story were put into the dramatization, not because they alone could be transferred to the stage, but be ence, he was best able to deal with them. Other parts may have been suited to the form of the parts may have been suited to the form of the narrative and not to be acted, and this need not be taken to mean that the latter was any less creditable. In "The Christian" Mr. Caine has kept the title of a novel for a play that in many particulars is not the same. He has deliberately taken advantage of the book's popularity to gain acceptance for a stage version by no means what people expect to find it. Probably most of them, however, are not disappointed. They see the characters and enough of resemblance to the story is there to satisfy part of their expectation. But the story is not the same. The play is not a transfer of the novel to the stage, although it contains some of the elements that made the book successful. That treatment wins a popular success, as it did with "The Little Minister." But that is not what the authors pretend to give, which is the novel on the stage. "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Under the Red Robe" kept close to the original lines, but they were stories of action that wore as continually moving as any melodrama need be. Some of the earlier dramatizations were remarkable for their fidelity to the originals. "East Lynne" and "Jane Zyre" never served merely as the inspiration for characters and incidents. The stories as well were put on the stage. But the popular novellst to-day seems usually to hesitate little to use for the theatre a title for something quite different to the book which bears it. If a good entertainment is the result, the public, drawn first by the name, is quite content. narrative and not to be acted, and this need

Two Viennese composers of operatta have retired from the field. Johann Strauss declares that he will trouble himself to write no more scores until somebody comes forward with a libretto to make the labor worth his while. The quality of those recently used by nim has kept them off the American stage and this must mean a serious lack of royalties. In spite of inadequate protection he must have found the United States a profitable field. In the hope of finding suitable material for a ballet he offered a large prize for the best scenario submitted. More than a thousand were received, but none was accepted. His were received, but none was accepted. His nephew will this year make his bow as a composer. Carl Milloecker is rich enough to declare that he is not willing to take the trouble to compose and produce a work sow in view of the little profit that is likely to come from it. Charles Weinberger, who is known here from the production of some of his works in German, will write for a text not unlike the old "Adamless Redn" productions with women only in the leading parts. It will be called "Adam and Eve." Adoloh Mueller will compose for a librate adapted from a novel, and Richard Heuberger, who had some success abroad with as operatic called "The Opera Hall." founded on the French farce "Pink Dominoes." will this year have the vandeville "Niniche" as the basis for his operatic. Viennas is said to suffer from no lack of young musicians who are struggling with industry but without much success to revive the tra-

Ida Van Sielen ta doing an undressing act, as she is an actress of legitimate reputs. She is doing it in the "continuous" theatres, and they are eminently respectable. Circumstances alter cases. Her performance is in "Bob Brackett's Pajamas." She doffs her draperies and puts on the night trousers mentioned in the title of the little comedy, but the change is made out of the audience's sight, and it is a piquant incident without coarseness or sus gestiveness. It falls smoothly into the pur port of the play, too, and is productive of much innocent merriment. Perhaps it could not be done so happily by a soubrette. Miss Van Sielen has the presence and the ability of a fine actress whom we have hitherto seen in

serious rôles.

Jessie Merrilles, now in the part played last eason by Georgia Caine in "A Day and Night," is a decidedly pretty woman. This is a which the actresses of this company are dressed. She sings a negro ballad of the dressed. She sings a negro panad or sne "Lulu" type with a good deal of spirit. It is "Lulu" type with a good deal of spirit. It is called "Susie," and the music is rather tuneful. She gives also a song called "A Perfect Gentleman," in which she describes how she

She gives also a song called "A Perfect Gentieman." in which she describes how she supped with a man who was what the title declares. He never even once oversteeped the bounds of propriety, and therefore she will "never go out with him again."

Ellen Beach Yaw, whose top notes were more famous several years ago than Mary Jane's are now, has made her debut in London and been praised, although she had none of the sensational announcements which used to precede her in this country, where she was presented to the public as if she were a be irded woman or some other freak. Her manager gave out the report that she had burst a blood vessel fit trying to reach a note. But Miss Yaw earned enough to go to Europe and devote herself to study for more than a year past. When she returns it will be to present herself under better circumstances. London commended her without referring to those high notes which used to be her chief stock in trade it was the exploitation of them that enabled her to travel through the country with financial profit.

The investigations of a London theatrical manager showed that only one-fifth of his auditors lived in the heart of the town. Three-fifths were from the suburbs, and the stransers made up the remainder.

The Palace, one of the most elaborate of the London music halls, paid 20 per cent to the stockholders last year. It occupies a building intended as a home for native English opera.

London is to have two new versions of "The Duke's Motto." There were many in use after Charles Fechter's appearance in that drama at the Porte St. Martin in 1852. It was founded on a novel called "Le Petit Parisien."

Robert von Gotteshall. a German dramatist, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday by producing at Leipsic a play called "Rahab," on a Biblical subject, and it was received well enough to insure its acceptance in many German cities.

Besides New York and Philadelphia, another city is to have a regular season of opera this

Biblical subject, and it was received well enough to insure its acceptance in many German cities.

Besides New York and Philadelphia, another city is to have a regular season of opera this winter. New Orleans, after an interruption of one year, will revive light and heavy works in French at the old Opera House. The repertoire ranges from "Le Petit Due" to "Les Huguenots." These singers usually sail directly from France and return in the same way, seeing nothing more of this country than the Croscent City and those few towns in the neighborhood which the company usually visits. New Orleans has not always supported opera with generosity sufficient to make it prosperous, and for several years the old house was closed. But recent winters have been more favorable, and the present impresario was so much pleased with his success that he thought of attempting in New York a series of performances by the same company. It was possibly fortunate for him that this plan was not carried through, as New Orleans and New York would probably not enjoy the same artists equally. Visiting singers usually fare well in New Orleans, and this is attributed to the influence of the French Opera House, which has encouraged a taste for music. When Walter Damrosch went there with his Wagner company there was enthusiasm over operas so different from the customary repertoire as "Tristan and Isolde." Some of these have been heard in New York.

A \$75,000 FIRE IN PLAINFIELD. Raid Cycle Company Among the Losers

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16 .- The large building on North avenue, occupied by the Bald Cycle Company, A. D. Thompson, a real estate broker, and C. V. D. Corle, who keeps a livery fire departments of this city and North Plainfield were called out. The building is of brick, two stories high, and extends through an en tire block. The building and contents were

The Bald Cycle Company carried cartridge and ammunition in addition to bicycles, and several explosions occurred, blowing out the several explosions occurred. Dowing out the front of the building. About twenty horses were kept in the livery stable, but they were all rescued. A large number of wagons and a great quantity of hay and feed was destroyed. Mrs. Kline, who occupied a flat in the building, was overcome by smoke, but was rescued by

was overcome by amoke, but was rescued by two firemen.
The estimated loss is \$75,000. The loss on the building will reach \$40,000, and the loss of the Bald Cycle Company is \$25,000. There are a number of other losses amounting to \$10,000. The insurance is \$50,000. The fire did much damage to the telephone and electric light wires. There are now about 300 telephones out of use, and in the business sections there is no electric lighting to-night.

ZUPRAK INSANE.

Haunted, as He Thinks, by the Spirit of the Man Whom He Killed.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.-Five convicts were transferred from the State prison to the Morris Plains and Trenton State hospitals for the in-sane last week. Among them was George Zuprak, a Hungarian, undergoing a six years sentence for killing a fellow countryman in Middlesex county. Zuprak has given the prison authorities a great deal of trouble, as he declared that he was haunted at night by his victim. The convict was found crazed and speechless several times, and he was placed in a cell with another prisoner. For a time this worked well, but during the past two weeks Zunrak has been again haunted, as he says, by the ghost, and he became violently insane.

Two Men Drowned in Newark Bay. John Welch, aged 25, of 26 Stone street and William Laury, a negro, aged 35, of 98 Seventh avenue, Newark, were drowned in Newark Bay yesterday afternoon. They were dridge of 9 Crane street and William Miller of So Hoyt street. The high wind made the bay so rough that they sought shelter by climbing on the Lehigh Valley Rallroad bridge. Miller and Eldridge managed to drag themselves up on the structure, but Welch fell everboard, and Laury lost his grip on the bridge in trying to clutch his companion. Both men were swept away by the swift tide.

Found Dead Near a Bailroad Track.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 16.7-A man was found lying on his back unconscious near the rail-road tracks just this side of Glenwood this norning. He died in St. John's Riverside Hos pital soon afterward. There was a bruise on his abdomon, such as might have been caused by a kick. His clothing is described as of good quality. It was of dark material. He wors a brown hat and russet shoes. It is supposed ho was killed by a train, although his pockets were turned inside out.

Ex-President Harrison at Church Here. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison attended divine service at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, yes terday morning. The pastor, Howard Duffield D. D., preached upon the topic, "Voices of the World," presenting a series of ideas gathers: during his vscation abroad.

New Flooring on the Bridge.

The south roadway on the bridge was close o all traffic except trolley cars all day yester POOL DEFIES KENTUCKY.

MAGISTRATE TGRORES REQUISITION BY REUR GRASS GOVERNOR

THE SUN MONDAY OCTOBER 17 1808

Says Lisbeth Hitchens, Accused of Robbing Frank Herdie of \$1,540, Must Be Examined by Him Before Extradition. Sheriff Bosworth of Fayette county, Kr., arrived here late Saturday night with requisition papers for Lizbeth Hitchens of Glens Falls, N. Y., who is charged with stealing \$1,540 from Frank Herdie, a well-known racehorse owner of Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Hitcheas is an enthusiastic racing woman, and has followed the races on different tracks throughout the country. The Sheriff says that she employed Her-die to do her betting for her. The charge is that Herdic fell neleep while in a room at one of the Lexington hotels with Mrs. Hitchens, and that she took from his waistcoat pocket a \$1,000 bill, a \$500 bill and two \$20 bills.

When the case was brought up in the Centre Street Court yesterday Magistrate Pool asked to see the requisition papers. Sheriff Bosworth handed them to the Magistrate with the equest that Mrs. Hitchens be held until tomorrow to enable him to obtain Gov. Black's signature. The Magistrate, after reading the papers, remarked:

"The gold seal of the State of Kentucky is here, but I can find no indictment of this woman by the Grand Jury." "All I want your Honor to do in the matter is

to hold the woman until I can go to Albany and return," said the Sheriff. "Yes." said the Magistrate. "I appreciate your position, but that isn't the way we do

things here. Every person, no matter how mean or low or high he or she may be, is enmean or low or high ne or sne may be, is en-titled to a fair and impartial hearing before this Court, and while I am here they shall have it. Before you take the papers to Albany we will have an examination in this court, in order that the evidence may all go before the Governor at once."

With this remark, Magistrate Pool folded the papers, put them on his chart and sat on them.

"But I am intrusted with those papers by the Governor of Kentucky to be delivered to the Governor of New York," protested Sheriff Bosworth.

"Well, if I were Governor of New York I wouldn't sign them on such flimsy evidence as you have presented," said the Magistrate, showing signs of irritation. I will set the examination for next Tuesday at 10 celock, and I will place the defendant under \$1,000 bail."

Lawver Bell then introduced G. E. Adams of

and I will place the defendant under \$1,000 bail."

Lawyer Bell then introduced G. E. Adams of Giens Falls, the business partner of Mrs. Hitchens's husband, to Magistrate Pool. He was accepted as bondsman, and Mrs. Hitchens left the courtroom accompanied by her husband and her counsel.

Detective Sergeant McConville joined Sheriff Bosworth in trying to persuade the Magistrate to return the requisition papers. At this Magistrate Pool became furious.

"Not another word! Not another word from either of you!" he shouted. "I have got those papers and I propose to hold them. If I hear anything more from you! will have you arrested for contempt."

With this the Sheriff and detective left the courtroom to consult Capt. McClusky as to the best way to induce Magistrate Pool to give up the papers sent by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of New York.

CHEATED A BOY.

Sent Him to Get a Worthless Check Cashed and Held \$50 as Security.

Frederick Hebel, 20 years old, of 58 Sussex street, Jersey City, was sent by his employer on Saturday to draw \$50 from the Second National Bank. As he was coming out of the bank with the package of bills a young man asked him if he would like to make 50 cents by doing a little errand for him. Hebel said he

Well," said the man, "just go into the bank and get this check cashed for me," handing him a check for \$270. "I would get it cashed him a check for \$270. "I would get it cashed myself, but I am waiting for a friend of mine and I don't want to miss him."

Hebel took the check, and had started to go into the bank when the man called him back and said. "You had better let me have that money you have there as security that you will come back. You see I don't know you." Hebel handed over his package of \$50 and hurried into the bank. The paying teller stamped on the check for \$270 "no account." and returned it to Hebel. The youth went out to return the check to the man and get the 50 cents he had promised, but the man and the \$50 package had disappeared. The case was reported to the police at a late hour on Saturday night, and a general alarm was sent out to look for the swindler.

He is described as about 23 years old, florid complexion, blond mustache, and dressed in

for the swindler.

He is described as about 23 years old, florid complexion, blond mustache, and dressed in a light-colored suit of clothes and derby hat. The check is drawn by Samuel Clark to the order of George Young, and indorsed William Simms.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES

To Be Built in Jersey City by Catholics, but

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment in the Greenville section of Jersey City of a home for inebriates, to be conducted under the management of several Catholic priests. The chief promoter of the movement is the Rev. Father McErlain, rector of St. Bernard's Church, at Mount Hope, N. J. of St. Bernard's Church, at Mount Hope, N. J.
It has the sanction of Bishop Wigger. Father
McErlain is a strong advocate of temperance
and has written several books on the subject.
A site for the institution has been purchased
in Jackson and Bayview avenues. The Home
will be non-sectarian, and will be open to all
persons who desire to be freed from the dricking habit. Father McEriain's method of treatment will be explained when the institution is
opened. A number of priests in the Newark
diocese have become interested in the project.

Escaped Lunatic Recentured.

Andrew Sawyer, 36 years old, who escaped from the Middletown Insane Asylum on Friday was captured, early yesterday morning, in Por-Chester, near the State line, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was put in the insant pavilion. He will be sent back to Middletown

pavillon. He will be seen a patient as do day.

Sawrer is the son of an Episcopal elergyman of Montelair, N. J. He has been a patient at Middletown for eight years, but has been allowed to walk about the asylum grounds, and it was by taking advantage of that privilege that he got away. Fatal Result of a Street Fight.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 16,-A street fight late

ast night resulted in the death of Jacob Keiser a civil war veteran, and his slayer, Lewis Richter, a hotel bellboy, has been held to await the ter, a note: belloy, has been held to await the was under the influence of liquor, accidentally collided with Richter, and, when the latter demanded an explanation, the old man struckhim. Richter then delivered a blow on Keiser's law and knocked him down. He died two hours later from hemorrhages of the brain caused by the blow on the law.

Boy Killed by a Brooklyn Trolley Car. Walter Martenez, 8 years old, of 6 State street was killed by a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Bailroad on Furman street, near State street, yesterday afternoon. Daniel Tilyou of 217 Franklin street, the motorman, was arrested.

A Ghost in Keyport. KETPORT, N.J., Oct. 16.—A ghost, vaguely described as white, is said to be haunting Kearney street.

The Weather.

The high pressure area spread over the Atlantic and Southern States yesterday, keeping the weather fair and cool. A low pressure over the upper Mississippl and Missouri valleys caused showery con-ditions in those parts and in the upper lake region. The temperature was lower in all the Atlantic States and in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. Frost extended into the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and Virginia, the temperature touching be tween 80° and 40° at most points.

In this city the day was fair and cooler; highest

official temperature 54°, lowest 42°; average humidity 52 per cent.; wind northwest average velocity 20 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.11, 5 P. M. 80.18. The temperature as recorded by the official ther-mometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the

-Official-Nun't.| -Official-Nun't.|
1808. 1808. 1808. 1808. 1808. 1807. 1808. 1807. 1808. 1807. 1808. 1807. 1808. 1807. 1808. 1807. 1808. 1809. wantinurius pomedaet for monday.

For New England and eastern New Fork, fair; rising
temperature; Iresh wester's winds, decoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Fennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fatr; rising temperature; variable winds, shifting to fresh

ncreasing cloudiness and rain; easterly winds, be-qualing brisk to high,

Wedding Silver

A careful examination will demonstrate the fact that the assortment of

> Sterling Silver Wares as exhibited by the Gorham Co., Silversmiths

is the most important ever made, comprising as it does every article for useful or ornamental purposes, of the highest order of design, workmanship

These wares are entirely the work of the Gorham Co., from the conception of the design to the finished article, and are produced under the most favorable conditions. Patrons are assured of purchasing with the greatest possible economy consistent with good quality.

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ONE OF THE LAST OF THE PROUOTS. "Cy" George, Descendant of Indian Chiefe,

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 16.-Coroner F. H. Brown has made a full investigation of the cir-cumstances attending the death of "Cy" George, one of the last of the few remaining Pequot Indians living on the Government reservation in "Indiantown." He finds it to have been due to natural causes. George was found by his wife dead in the bottom of his wagon, with his skull laid open. It was at first thought he had been waylaid and robbed and then murdered. His horses made their way home into the lonely wilds of Indiantown with the vehicle in the middle of the night. Firewater obtained by George in Mystic was primarily responsible for

his ending.

With his death only seventeen Indians remain of that once famous and historic band of Pequots, almost exterminated by Capt. John Mason on the west bank of the Mystic River in the early colonial days. Indiantown is a thickly wooded tract of about 300 acres. situated in wooded tract of about 300 acres, situated in the eastern part of the town of Ledyard. For the most part the few individuals of this fast disappearing tribe live in harmony with their wild surroundings in small houses hidden away among the trees and underbrush of the reservation. Few of them are at all well-to-do. When not intoxicated they are a peaceful, happy-go-lucky set. The sepulchres of former sachems of the Fequots are said to be in Indiantown, hidden away and unmarked, and it is reported that George himself had a trace of chileftain blood in his veins.

MRS. BELMONT'S BODY ABRIVES.

The Funeral Will Be at Great Neck or

The body of Mrs. August Belmont, who died at the Hotel du Rhin, in Paris, on Sept. 27, arrived yesterday on the Cunard steamship Umbria, in charge of Mr. Belmont, who was accompanied by the Contessa Muccioli, formerly Miss Terry, a friend of Mrs. Belmont's girlhood; Mr. Edward Morgan, Jr., and August Belmont, Jr. Mr. Hamilton Morgan, Mrs. Bel-mont's brother; her father, Mr. Edward Morgan, and Mr. Perry Tiffany were at the Cunard

pair, and ar. Ferry Finant were at the Cunard pier to meet Mr. Belmont. The coffin was carried from the ship by uniformed sailors to a hearse on the pier.

The family and friends went to the city residence of Mr. Morgan. The body will be removed to-day to Great Neck. L. I., where the funeral will be to-morrow at All Saints' Church at 3:30 P. M. The interment will be in the family plot, Perry Circle, at Newport, R. I.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMARAO-THIS DAT. Sun rises ... 6 13 | Sun sets . 5 17 | Moon sets . 6 20 BIOR WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 8 09 | Gov. Isl'd. 8 41 | Hell Gate. 10 34

Arrived-Bunday, Oct. 16. Sa Umbria, Dutton, Liverpool Oct. 8 and Queens town 9th.

Sa Ching Wo, Harris, Algiers.

Sa Trinidad, Fraser, Bernnuda.

Sa Trinidad, Praser, Bernnuda.

Sa New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans.

Sa Jamestown, Bess, Norfolk.

Sa Jamestown, Bess, Norfolk.

Sa Lyderhorn, Hammersa, Progreso.

Be Horst o Hall, Bragg, Fortland.

Sa Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.

Sa City of Fitchburg, Bibber, Fall River.

IFor later arrivals see First Page.!

ARRIVED OUT. Sa La Touraine, from New York, at Havre.

ucania, from Queenstown for New York. ennland, from Bouthampton for New Yo tate of Nebraska, from Glasgow for New oordland, from Antwerp for New York.

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS Sa San Marcos, from Galveston for New York. Sa Seneca, from Havana for New York.

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS Sail To-Day. Iroquois, Charleston Finance, Colon. ... 12 00 M ... 7 00 A M ... 1 00 P M Sail Wednesday, Oct. 19. St. Paul; Southampton.... 7 00 A M Germanic, Liverpool..... 9 00 A M 2 00 P M Due To-Day. Gibraltar Swansea Antwerp Shields

Glasgow ... Liverpool ... Gibraltar ... London ... New Orleans eday, Oct. 18. Port Lim ednezday, Oct. 19 Liverpool. Bremen Amsterdan Due Thursday, Oct. 20. Carpet Dept.

Sale Commencing Monday, Oct. 17th.

260 Rolls Very Fine Wilton, \$1.65.

value \$2.35. 300 Rolls Best Body Brussels,

\$1.00

per yard. Also a new and attractive

Oriental Rugs.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The Manhattan Steamship Company Gets

BUFFALO. Oct. 16.-The Manhattan Steamship Company of 5 to 11 Broadway, New York, has secured five large steam barges from vesselmen on the great lakes for use in the coast-wise trade. Counting those recently chartered by the Atlantic Transportation Company, also of New York, this makes forty-nine lake vesof New York, this makes forty-nine lake vessels that have been engaged to leave the lakes and trade between the big ports along the coast. The five ships obtained by the Manhatan Steamship Company will be sent to Philipdelphia to fit them for the coast trade. The names of the boats have not yet been made public, but two of them are understood to be the Linden and the H. E. Runnels, owned by the Jenks Shipbuilding Company. Thesis aurance valuation of the H. E. Runnels is \$45,000, while that of the Linden is \$62,500. The boats will start on their trip to the Arlantic at an early date. The sending of these vessels to the coast is proving a boon to vesseltagen on the lakes, freight rates being firmer and the competition and rivalry lessened.

Business Botices.

If you don't eat or sleep well, have head aches and dizzy spells, try the genuine imported Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

BELMONT.—In Paris, Sept. 27, Bessie Hamilton Morgan, wife of August Belmont, in the 38th year of her age. ral service at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. L. at 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 18. Specia train will leave Long Island City at 2:15 P. M.

BULL.-On Saturday, Oct. 15, in this city, Mary Kingsbury Bull, wife of Dr. Charles Stedman Bull and daughter of Frederick J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Conn. Services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner

Madison av. and 35th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at Waterbury. CLENDENIN .- Suddenly, in this city, Saturday evening, Oct. 15, James W. Clendenin Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that no flowers be sent. FULLER,-On Friday, Oct. 14, at Poughkeepsie, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander L. Fryer, Isasc Fuller, late of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in the 87th year of his age.

MOODY,—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Oct. 16, Zaidee P. B., wife of Horace Moody and daughter of Sarah E, and the late Wm. Bourn. MITH,-At Orange, N. J., Oct. 15, 1898, Caleb A.

Smith, aged 65 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 86 Cleveland st., Tuesday, Oct. 18, on arrival of 2:30 train from Barclay and Christopher sts.

VALLANCE.—At 65 Third place, Brooklyn, on the 15th inst., William Vallance, beloved husband of WRIGHT.—On Friday morning, Oct. 14, Albert Speir, youngest son of the late Finley and Lacy Wright.

Funeral services on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at his late residence, 52 West 11th st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Zeligious Aotices. WM. PHILLIPS HALL, Noted Business-Man Evangelist, speaks, Prof. W. S. Weeden and choir 100 voices sing at 7:45 every even-ing this week except beturder, Bushwick Avs. M. E. Church, Rev. W. A. Layton, pastor, Brooklyn.

New Aublications.